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[Vol. 26.]

The Kentucky Gazette

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BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars if paid in advance, or Three Dollars if paid on the expiration of the year.

The Postage on letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing-Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears, it is not doubted, will take the first opportunity of discharging their respective accounts, agreeably to the terms of subscription: and such as owe nothing for preceding years, and who may choose to pay in advance for the ensuing one, will greatly oblige me in so doing. The different Post Masters in the state, where this paper is delivered, are requested to receive payments—new subscribers—discontinuances, &c. The accounts of delinquents will be shortly made out and forwarded.

An expensive assortment of NEW TYPE has been procured from Philadelphia, and every necessary arrangement has been made for executing BOOK & JOB PRINTING, in a handsome style. Printing paper of a better quality will be received in a few weeks. T. SMITH.

LIST OF LETTERS in the Lexington Post Office the 1st day of January, 1812, which will be sent to the General Post Office, if not taken out in three months.

JOHN JORDAN, JR. P. M.

A
Agner Benjamin
Ashby Capt. W. H.
A. B.
B
Berry Capt. Benjamin
Bell David
Beach Capt. John
Baker Isaac L.
Boyley C. F. C. C.
Barber James
Beamish George
Bridges John
Brown Mrs. Elizabeth
Beatty James
Brehm Philip
Brackenridge J. C.
Bobbet Randolph
Blest Anthony
Berry Taylor
Bucy James
Burn Andrew
Ball Drusella
C
Campbell Catherine
Cavins Edward
Cromwell Benjamin
Campbell John P.
Cabbell Benjamin S.
Cartmell Elijah
Campbell Robert
Clarke Charles
Cooper Sarah
Crow Leonard
Campbell Maj. Wm.
Crockett Robert
Croxton Richard
Clear Jacob
Chinn Achilles
Callen Robert
D
Dudley Ambrose
Davis John
Davis James
Davenport Saml. T.
Dahurst George
Dooley John or James
Davis Samuel H.
Davis Robert
Daviss Joseph H.
Dorsey William
E
Elder Thomas
Erwin John
Eater William
F
Favor Silas
Flournoy Mathias
Fryatt Edmund
Flournoy col. Thomas
Ferguson Mary Ann
Floyd John
G
Gatewood Larkin
Grady Samuel
Goodwin Lloyd K.
Graves Benjamin
Grayson Fred. W. S.
Gray George
Gains Joseph
Grant Polly D.
Graves George
H
Hardin William
Hamilton Joseph D.
Hawkins Martin
Holmes William
Hite Rob. G.
Henson William
Hunter James
Hurte Maria Louisa
Holland James
Holman John
Harrison Daniel & Co
Hunter Henry
Handley John
Howard William
J
Jones John R.
Jones Eliza Carter
Johnston John
Jackson Richard
K
Killwell John
Kidd Catharine
Kennedy George
Keaty Daniel
L
Lemon Joseph J.
Lewis Elizabeth
Lilly Gabriel
Lighter Henry
Lyle Miss Jane
M
Morrison Mr.
McClintock John
Mercedith Eliza
Menefee Jarrot

Mills Charles H.
Martin James
McQuilkin Robert
Morris John
Martin Benjamin
McGill Robert
McChannan
McNitt William
Morgan Nathan
Moore John W.
Morrison Abner
McCall William
N
Nelson Jas. Obannon
Nichols Jonathan
O
Oenel Robert
Ogilvie James
Oliver David
Oliver James
Ornett Jesse
P
Proctor Charles
Pollock William
Patten John
Patterson Miss Jane
Price John
Pearson Allen
Pogue Robert
R
Richardson Patsey
Richy Anamary
Ross Samuel
Rice Michael
Rice Charles
Robinson George
Rollins Thomas
Rankin Adam
S
Sneed John & Co.
Starkley Josiah S.
Steele Mary
Scott Jane M.
Sparks William
Shields William
Scott James
Scott Thomas
Stubblefield Peter
Sleet John
Steel Solomon
Steel Robert
Sheets Lewis
Stewart Sarah
Studman Thos.
Stout Polly
T
Temple Benjamin
Trout Vendel
Tennison Joseph
Toules Rawleigh D.
Toney Elijah
Travis George
Taylor Jonathan
Tedford John
U
Usher N. L.
Vawters Herman
W
Woods Adam
White John
Wilman Cornelius
Wyatt Maj. John
Woolfolk Thos.
Wilson James
Watson William
Ware Frazer
White James
Wright Pitts R.
Cage William
Willis Richard
Cary Miles
Caldwell Isaac
Crockett Newbold
Crooks Gen. Richard
Y
Young Leonard

(BY AUTHORITY.) LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE Twelfth Congress,

Which commenced at the City of Washington, on the 4th of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

AN ACT

To authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives be, and they are hereby respectively authorised to transmit free of postage, the several messages of the President of the U. States of the 11th and seventh days of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the documents accompanying the same, printed by order of the senate and by order of the house of representatives to any post office within the United States and territories thereof, to which they may direct, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the senate.
November 18, 1811.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making a further appropriation for the support of a Library.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That in addition to the balance of the former appropriations made to purchase books for the use of congress, there shall be appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars yearly for the term of five years; to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the senate and three members of the house of representatives to be appointed every session of congress, during the continuance of this appropriation.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the senate.
December 6, 1811.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the surveying and making of certain roads, in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorised to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark by the most eligible course, a road from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie, to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, and a road to run southwardly from Lower Sandusky to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, which said road shall be sixty feet in width; and the said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approves of said surveys, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States; and the said roads shall be considered as established and accepted pursuant to the treaty held at Brownstown in the territory of Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid roads shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, in such manner as he shall direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their necessary assistants one dollar and fifty cents for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed in the exploring, surveying and making said roads; and for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said roads, there shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate.
December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the Navy of the U. States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the navy be, and hereby is directed to place upon the navy list of invalid pensioners of the U. States, Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the navy of the United States, who has been so disabled in the line of his duty, while in service, that he is unable to support himself by labor; and who shall be entitled to receive one half the monthly pay of a captain in the navy, to commence from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, agreeably to the provisions contained in "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate.
December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Allowing further time for completing the payments on certain lands held by right of pre-emption, in the Mississippi Territory.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all the purchasers of public lands by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi territory, who have made payment of their first instalment of the purchase money, be allowed until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to complete the payments on their lands respectively, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate.
December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Josiah H. Webb.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That Josiah H. Webb, who was wounded in the Creek nation of Indians while employed in carrying the mail of the U. States from Athens in Georgia to New-Orleans, be, and he is hereby allowed the sum of fifty dollars, payable annually out of the treasury of the United States, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and continued during his natural life.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate.
December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Extending the time for opening the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana," and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, as directs that the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans shall be opened on the first day of January and on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said land offices shall respectively be opened on such day or days as the President of the United States shall by proclamation designate for that purpose; and the public land shall in every other respect be offered for sale at the said offices in the same manner as is directed by the aforesaid act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate.
December 12, 1811.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG OF JAN. 1.

NEW-YEAR.

The Old-Year having past away, custom prescribes a social interchange of compliments and congratulations on the arrival of the new. We respect the motives of such a usage, though we are neither slaves to it, nor admirers of it. In the first place, the flight of time, (invaluable time!) excites regret in the thoughtful—once gone, it is irrevocable, and its opportunities take wind with their leader! When individuals or communities can facilitate themselves on the good use of it, there may be some room for congratulation; but, when they cannot, perhaps there is no great wisdom in firing away the old year with a "joy go with you"—unless it be to encourage the hope that the next shall be more productive of good than its predecessor. They who chuse to moralize on this theme, may carry it farther—we not having either inclination or time for a set essay, relinquish it almost at the threshold—having started the game, we disinterestedly leave others to run it down if they please, or amuse, or instruct, or weary themselves in the pursuit.

On this occasion, we are not without cause of mourning and of gladness—social man is not made for himself, his sympathies are kindled (if the thought or the phrase be legitimate) at his neighbor's torch. The generosity of rational animal nature "rejoices with those that do rejoice, and weeps with them that weep."

A glance at the condition of our brother man in Europe sickens the soul & saddens the heart. A comparative view of the western world elevates our hopes, and feeds just expectations.

What is the state of Europe, once the chosen seat of liberty, and even now the nursery of sciences and letters, of arts and arms? Liberty is banished from thence—she can neither find a pillow for her head, nor foundation for her feet. The men of the continent are crushed by imperial and despotic power—those of the isles are fettered by blindness and corruption. On both and on all an embodied priest-hood stand ready to rivet the fetters! Such, generally, has been the occupation of standing priests and standing armies, both in the heathen and christian eras!

In the struggle for power, what changes and revolutions have been witnessed! The political element, like the great deep, has been and continues to be, the scene of tremendous storms and havoc!—One species of ravenous fish is not more ready to devour another, than our European nation to destroy or subjugate its neighbor. In this unparalleled conflict, (occasioned chiefly by England) the Italian and Swiss republics have disappeared; the French republic has disappeared; all Germany is metamorphosed; Holland, Brabant, the Hanse towns, and states of Italy, &c. are incorporated with France, whose potent, extraordinary and arbitrary chief, like an irresistible whirlpool, draws every thing in the dread vortex of his influence and power. He wages a war of unexampled extent and combination against his creator England—[it is Death against Sin!] whose insular situation and maritime ascendancy enable her to repel him for a while. But, it requires no prophet to foretell, that the stronger must finally overcome the weaker power. England must yield to France, or rather to the combined world and her own mad, unjust, and wasteful policy. If she become not a French province, she must at least descend to the third or fourth grade on the scale of nations. Even in such a winding up (in dramatic pharisee) as this there is some consolation for the calamities she unreluctingly inflicted on so many centuries on surrounding nations. We will not vainly guess at the consequent state of Europe under its Mammoth ruler—Worse than it now is, it cannot be.

But the convulsions of Europe are likely to redound greatly and permanently to the happiness and liberty of the whole continent of America, and even some of its islands. The Mexican provinces adjacent to us, have nearly achieved their object, after a series of bloody struggles—they may be considered independent, and we are advised from a source in which we place entire credit, that the time is not distant when a Mexican ambassador shall be dispatched to the United States. We have seen what is done in Venezuela—that confederacy have performed a part of the great work of sundering the colonies from the wrecked fortune and fate of Old Spain. The junta of Buenos-Ayres have parried with skill and spirit the insidious attempts of lord Strangford, (the English minister at the Brazils) to repress their patriotism, by English mediation. South America, then, will not return to Egyptian bondage, either through the wiles of England, or the intrigues of France.

To look at home, after this short excursion, affords pleasing hopes. Congress are about to perform what they ought to have done during the first week of their session; but the proverb properly runs, "better late than never." Our seamen are not liberated; but we hope they shall be. England has not relinquished her piratical depredations upon our men and our lawful commerce; but we hope that congress will compel her to desist. Should England propose or even sign a treaty, we have no security for her fidelity, but, we hope congress will exact a bond for her good behavior,—by occupying and holding her territories in North America. We are not yet certain that congress are sufficiently "in earnest" to discomfit hidden artifices for delay and nothingness; but, we hope they will speedily afford us "proof positive"—every thing augurs well. We have no army; but we have hopes that congress will promptly prepare the best "materials" for war,—an army of regulars and volunteers—If proper means be used, the latter would be "the flower of the nation,"—a body of honest yeomanry unsurpassed in hardiness, courage and patriotism.

Our numbers, our agriculture and manufactures, are pleasing subjects for remark; but, without an enlightened and liberal, unwavering policy in government, they may be converted into topics of reproach, or causes of lamentation. China, Persia, or Hindostan, all Africa (and we might add Europe) can but enumerate crouching slaves and arrogant despots; the arts may flourish under their sway; the land may bloom under tillage and suns and dews; but, man languishes in thralldom and

"Indeed a respected correspondent informs us, that such a character is on his journey to Washington—'offering,' says he 'amity, intercourse and a common cause for American defence against all Europeans. The germ of great events!'"

degenerates under the rod. To avoid their fate, we must avoid their policy; must not indulge the submissive disposition of the Hindoo, nor the predatory spirit of the Arab, nor the avarice of the Hollander, nor the sinister ambition and cupidity of England. We must go to war for vital rights, and sheath the sword when they are regained and secured. But we must estimate things according to their worth; liberty before life—persons before property.—We must be just to all classes of citizens or of mankind; for, we cannot too often repeat, "it is justice that establisheth a nation." Have we been just to the seaman? Thanks to governor Wright, he has put the question to Congress, in the view of a gazing world—"Will we recover, recompense and defend our hardy mariners?" This Congress and this year will give the momentous reply!

Since the commencement of the republican administrations, in the short period of ten years and a few months, forty-six millions of the principal of the national debt, beside interest and three millions of unfunded principal, have been extinguished; 34 millions of the old debt remain to be paid, together with 11 millions incurred by the purchase of Louisiana. The amount of public debt extinguished by the republicans, would defray the expenses of a war which would restore us to the full enjoyment of those commercial and political rights, of which we have been divested by the aggressions of the belligerents. At the termination of such a war, our national resources would be less embarrassed than at the era when the federalists were expelled from office. These facts alone are demonstrative of the superior policy and wisdom of the republicans of this country.—American.

It is a subject of regret with many that Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, permitted himself to be chosen Speaker of the house. His talents and information are certainly of the first order—on the floor, they might have been greatly serviceable to his cause and country—in the chair, they are in some measure lost to both. In accepting what he deemed the most honorable, he has abandoned what is considered the most useful station. It is true that in Committee, he may have an opportunity of directing the thunder and lightning of his nervous and vivid eloquence against the enemies of liberty and independence; but in the House, his lips are closed. He must listen to the bombastic harangues of Quincy, the petulant invectives of Randolph, and the tedious disquisitions of Gold, without the privilege of reply. He has, in fact put himself hors du combat, when imperious duty called him to a share in the conflict, and unfading laurels waited upon an easy victory. Tren. T. Am.

IMPRESSMENT

Extract from the Message of the governor of Pennsylvania to the legislature of that state, December 5. 1811.

"To the general government we look for that wisdom in council and persevering energy of action which will cause that power to respect all our rights and redress our injuries; and especially that of impressing our seamen. To despoil us of the fruits of our honest industry and legitimate enterprise, palpably unjust—but, to enslave an American citizen, and compel, by the galling lash, brother to stain his hands with brothers blood, is adding insult and cruelty to injustice—and trampling in the dust, the most precious and essential attribute of a free and independent nation.—Devoutly deprecating the miseries of desolating war—prudence imperiously suggests the propriety and the necessity of preparing to meet every event."

It appears by the details of the late Census, that there are in the United States, one million, one hundred and nineteen thousand, nine hundred and forty four males between the ages of 16 and 45. Striking off 120,000 for the sick, maimed, feeble and unwilling, there remains one million of men in the prime of life and vigor of manhood, capable, ready, and willing to bear arms for their country. With such a force of freemen; with such a frontier, as the Atlantic ocean, between us and Europe; without debts; with an abundance of money, specie and paper; with an exuberance of subsisting and belligerent means, it is our own fault, as we are the happiest and most flourishing, if we are not the most powerful nation in the world;—powerful for the purposes of self-preservation and national prosperity, not for offensive warfare of foreign conquest. But a few years ago France trembled at invasion. Since then, England has trembled in her turn. Prussia, Spain, Germany, Italy, Holland, Poland, Switzerland, Egypt, the Indies, East and West, have been overrun and devastated. The fear of invasion in the United States is absurd. While then we agree, that on the ocean we cannot cope with empires considered mightier than this republic, is it not certain that for all the most essential, the vital objects of national compact, we are greater than they? England has invaded France. France threatens to invade England. But neither England nor France, in their wildest visions of dominion, ever for a moment contemplated an invasion of this

country. Opposing therefore, but no debt at all to 600 millions of public debt, which is said to shield the one, and our one million of freemen to the 800 thousand *gens d'armes* of the other, and which of the three has most reason to boast her resources?

THE CHESAPEAKE ARRANGEMENT.

While we applaud the conduct of the President in giving such an evidence of his disposition to settle existing difficulties between this country and Britain, yet we hope one particular in the offer on the subject of the Chesapeake will be relinquished; viz.—the pecuniary compensation of the British to the widows, &c. of the murdered American citizens. No compensation ought ever to be admitted as an equivalent for the blood of our citizens. Such a precedent on the records of Congress may lead the European nations in future to put a price current on the lives of our Seamen, and they may think, if they enter on their pension list, that they may kill them with impunity. We hope the compensation will never be accepted; but if the acknowledgement is in other respects, agreeable, let the widows, &c. of the unfortunate men look to the beneficence of their own government, rather than to be fed with the hands besmeared with the blood of their dearest connections.

The closing of the President with the whole preliminaries offered by the English, affords an evidence of his high regard for the honour of the United States; and there is no doubt that according to the full extent of the acknowledgement made by the British he meant to reserve to Congress the high ground of relinquishing the pecuniary compensation offered, and to preserve the confidence of our Citizen Sailors in their own government. We ought ever to establish one principle; that there is no price current for the blood of American Citizens.—Chron.

MILES' MUNCHAUSSEN TALE

Has been circulated widely; and was believed by some persons, until it appeared incredible how he could travel from New-Orleans to N. York, on foot, and at the rate of forty miles a day! The following advertisement, (which contains as much spirit as a resolution or manifesto of congress, though in less elegant language) shows that Miles has been either mistaken or crazy. We copy it from a Charleston paper:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE read, in the public prints an affidavit, from a New-York paper, made by one BENJAMIN MILES, who pretends to have been taken up in the streets of New-York, on the 21st of June last, and carried on board the French privateer schooner *La Vengeance*, under my command.

That report is so infamous that I consider myself bound to answer to this lying story. It will not be difficult to prove the falshood of it. I can prove that the said privateer *La Vengeance* was in New-Orleans on the 21 of June last, and not in New-York. This liar (Miles) says that the schooner *La Vengeance* was not captured—I can prove she has been captured more than four years ago. This liar again says he was sent up to New-Orleans, in the *Vengeance's* boat, on the 15th or 16th of August last, she lying then several miles below. I can prove by the Savannah custom-house that said schooner *La Vengeance* has been lying in that port ever since the 5th of July last.

To explain the matter, I will tell you that if this Benjamin Miles does really exist, he must be a damned scoundrel vagabond, for making such a false report of the vessel under my command, and if this report is nothing else but a fabrication of some fellow, he is no better. Should I know him, I would soon make him repent for doing all his possible to throw such odium on the French flag.

LOMINE, *Captaine*.

Charleston, November 24th, 1811.

FROM IRELAND.

The editors of the Whig have been favoured with a variety of Irish newspapers, (from the north) magazines and other publications, which afford a treat both rare and rich. We have no disposition to plague ourselves or our readers with much of their political contents.—As the political state of Ireland is ably depicted in the Belfast Magazine for September, there is no pleasure in viewing the Gogtha: "The political sky of Ireland, (says the author of the "monthly retrospect of politics") like its natural sky, has always been capricious, unbalanced and turbulent. The constituent elements, in both appear in perpetual conflict, and never to harmonize, for any length of time." Yet, they hope for prosperity and sunshine: but, even that hope is clouded and damped by doubts and fears. They depend on a prince—but know not what he will do! All is anxious uncertainty.

It is worthy of remark that a well informed American citizen now in the British dominions in Europe, draws this conclusion from his actual observations on the present embarrassments of England and Ireland—the temper of the people, &c. That this is the most auspicious moment for the United States to strike for their rights and honor: That in doing so we shall certainly obtain justice for ourselves.

We pledge ourselves for the accuracy of this statement; and we think it has claims to regard at this critical moment, when Congress are rising superior to fear, intrigue, submission and selfishness. May Heaven smile on all their laudable

Proceedings, and frustrate all plots against the efforts of that indignant spirit, which ought to secure the rights of America!

Whig.

Twelfth Congress.

REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN. SPEECH

Of the Hon. H. CLAY, on the Bill for the Senate to raise an army of twenty-five thousand men.

Mr. CLAY observed, that when the subject of raising an additional military force, had been discussed some days past, it was the pleasure of the House not to deliberate upon it in committee of the whole. He should not complain of this course of proceeding, nor indeed of any other which they might think fit to take on any occasion; but the effect had been to preclude him who now had the honor to address the chair, from participating in debate; from taking upon him that share of responsibility for measures which it had become important to adopt at the present moment; a responsibility from which he should never shrink, at any period, or on any subject. He owed it to himself, to his constituents, to his country, to express, on this occasion, his views of the great interests involved in the bill under consideration.

The first question which presented itself, in relation to this bill, was as to the quantum of force which it proposed to raise: Was it too large or too small; too strong or too weak? The contemplated army was, to his mind, too great for peace; and he was fearful, far as it was above the wishes of some of those with whom he generally had the honor to act, that it was too small for the purposes of war. The bill provided for the raising of twenty-five thousand troops; the bill recently passed was intended to complete the enlistments for six thousand more. The whole would amount to thirty-one thousand. Deducting for sickness, to which raw troops were peculiarly exposed, and for other deficiencies, a reasonable number of these troops, and to give the most favourable result, we should not raise by both bills more than twenty or twenty-five thousand effective men. Could a country boundless in extent, with a numerous line of forts and garrisons; liable to invasions and predatory incursions at every point, be defended, and at the same time a war carried on, by a less number of regulars than twenty-five thousand? If the legislative councils did err in such a case, they ought to err on the side of safety and vigor. The question was—will you embark in a war, which shall be feeble and protracted to a great length of time; or will you make a vigorous stroke, and put an end to this territorial war at once? Canada is the avowed object. Suppose you conquer upper Canada, you must leave men behind to hold it, when you march to Quebec. Your rear must be protected; it would be a new mode of warfare to leave it unprotected! Gentlemen would be deceived if they calculated upon the treason of the Canadian people. Well, sir, you lay siege to Quebec, garrisoned, he was informed, by seven or eight thousand British forces; you must have at least double that number to take possession of the place. Suppose Quebec reduced; high as was his sense of the value of his countrymen, he did not believe that militia or volunteers could be obtained to retain it for as long a period as would be necessary. But in respect to the question of economy, he conceived that it would be more expedient to raise a large force at once. With an army of twenty-five thousand men, the territorial war would probably terminate in one year; while it would last, waged with eight or ten thousand troops, three or four years. He said the territorial war; for he was aware that for years after the enemy should be driven from his provinces, hostilities might be prosecuted on the ocean. So much for the quantum of the proposed force. Were he to amplify, as well he might; were he to draw too extensively on the patience of the committee, they might feel disposed to protest his drafts.

He advanced to the consideration of the nature of the troops. Our republican jealousies; our love of liberty; the danger of standing armies, were themes which had been successfully touched, in discussing the subject before the committee, at least so far as their feelings were concerned, however little weight they might have produced on their judgment. He did not stand on that floor as the advocate of standing armies in times of peace; but when war became essential, he was the advocate of raising able and vigorous armies to ensure its success. The danger of armies in peace arose from their idleness and dissipation; their corrupted habits, which moulded them to the will of ambitious chieftains. We had been the subject of a base for years by tourists through this country, whether on horseback or on foot, in prose or in poetry; but although we might not have exhibited as many great instances of discoveries and improvements in science, as the long established nations of Europe, the mass of our people possessed more general political information than any people on earth; such information was universally diffused among us. This circumstance was one security against the ambition of military leaders. Another barrier was derived from the extent of the country, and the millions of people spread over its face. Paris was taken, and all France consequently subjugated. London might be subdued, and England would fall before the conqueror. But the population and strength of this country were concentrated in no one place. Philadelphia might be invaded; New-York or Boston might fall; every seaport might be taken; but the country would remain free. The whole of our territory on this side the Alleghany might be invaded; still liberty would not be subdued. We have, or would soon have, eighteen State governments, capable and possessing the right to apply their immense pecuniary and physical military resources to oppose any daring usurper who might attempt to prostrate our liberties. The national government; one or more of the state sovereignties, might be annihilated; the country would yet be safe. We possessed another security against the danger of the armies in the great body of militia. He hoped to God, that ere long he should see every man in the nation proudly shoulder a musket to defend his liberties. Massachusetts at this time, presented the noble spectacle of fifty or sixty thousand of her citizens with arms in their hands, ready to point their bayonets to the breast of any tyrant who might attempt to crush their freedom. And with all these securities, do gentlemen seriously apprehend danger from a pitiful army of 25 or 30,000 men? He trusted not.

The honorable gentleman proceeded to present his views on this bill, as it involved the important question of war. And here he must beg leave to differ with those gentlemen who had thought it improper to debate upon war in the face of day. It was impossible to conceal the measures of preparation for war. Had gentlemen ever known of a war between France and Russia, for example, without receiving accounts of its being meditated for weeks and months before it actually took place? You might pass your laws in secret; but you could

not secretly execute them. Men must be raised; could they be enlisted in the dark? He felt no difficulty on this point.

Gentlemen had enquired, what would be gained by the contemplated war? Sir, I ask, in turn, what will you not lose by your mongrel state of peace with G. Britain? Do you expect to gain any thing in a pecuniary view? No, sir. Look at your treasury reports. You now receive only six millions of revenue annually; and this amount must be diminished in the same proportion as the rigorous execution of the orders in council shall increase. Before these orders existed, you received sixteen millions. You lose as much to the amount of ten millions of revenue per annum by your present peace. A war would probably produce the repeal of the orders in council; and your revenue would be restored; your commerce would flourish; your wealth and prosperity would advance. But certain gentlemen tell us to repeal the non-importation, and then we shall have commerce and revenue. Admit that we could be guilty of so gross an act of perfidy, after we have voluntarily pledged our faith to that power which should revoke its hostile edicts, to enforce against its enemy this non-importation; admit this; repeat your law; and what will be the consequence? You will present the strange phenomenon of an import without an export trade. You will become bankrupt, if you should thus carry on a trade. Where would your produce find vent? Under the British orders, you cannot send it to the markets of continental Europe. Will Great Britain take your exports? She has no market for them; her people can find use for only a small portion of them. By a continuance of this peace, then, we should lose our commerce, our character, and a nation's best attribute, our honor. A war would give us commerce and character; and we should enjoy the proud consciousness of having discharged our highest duty to our country.

But England, it seems, is fighting the battles of mankind; and we are asked, shall we weaken her magnanimous efforts? For argument's sake, let us concede the fact that the French emperor is aiming at universal empire; can Great Britain challenge our sympathies, when, instead of putting forth her arms to protect the world, she has converted the war into a means of self-aggrandizement; when, under pretence of defending them, she has destroyed the commerce and trampled on the rights of every nation; when she has attempted to annihilate every vestige of that public maritime code of which she professed to be the champion? Shall we bear the cuffs and scoffs of British arrogance, because we may entertain chimerical fears of French subjugation? Shall we swallow the potion of British poison, lest we may be presented with the imperial dose? Are we called on to bow to the mandates of royal insolence, as a preparation to contend against Gallic usurpation? Whoever learned in the school of base submission, the lessons of noble freedom, and courage, and independence? Look at Spain. Did she secure her independence by submitting, in the first instance, to the dictates of imperial usurpation? No, Sir. If she had resisted the first intrusions into her councils, her monarch would not at this time be a miserable victim to the dungeons of Marseilles. We cannot secure our independence on one power, by a dastardly submission to the will of another. But look at our own history. Our ancestors of the revolution resisted the first encroachments of British tyranny. They foresaw that by submitting to pay an illegal tax, contemptible as that tax was in itself, their liberties would ultimately be subverted. Consider the progress of the present disputes with England. For what were you contending the other day? For the indirect colonial carrying trade. That has vanished. For what are you now deliberating? For the direct export and import trade; the trade in your own cotton, and tobacco, and fish. Give this up, and to-morrow you must take up arms for your right to pass from New-York to New-Orleans; from the upper country on James River to Richmond. Sir, when did submission to one wrong induce an adversary to cease his encroachments on the party submitting? But you are told that you ought only to go to war when your territory is invaded. How much better than invasion is the blocking up of your very ports and harbors; insulting your towns; plundering your merchants, and scouring your coasts? If your fields are surrounded, are they in a better condition than if invaded? When the murderer is at your door, will you meekly skulk to your cells? Or will you boldly oppose him at his entrance?

He could wish the past were buried in oblivion. But we could not shut our eyes. The other day, the pretence for the orders in council was retaliation for the French edicts. The existence of these edicts was made the ground by Sir William Scott, of the condemnation of the Fox and others. It would be recollected that Sir Wm. had delayed his sentence in that celebrated case, that proof of the repeal of the French decrees might be produced. It was produced. Nevertheless, the condemnations took place. But the plea of retaliation had given way to other pretences and other claims. To the astonishment of all mankind, the British envoy had demanded, as a preliminary to the revocation of the orders in council, that the U. S. shall cause the continental ports to be opened for the admission of British manufactures! You are required to compel France to repeal her municipal code itself! Sir, these are none of the motives of British hostility towards your commerce. She sickens at your prosperity; she is jealous of you; she dreads your rivalry on the ocean. If you doubt this, look at your trade in 1805. Your trade with England was twelve or thirteen millions in her favour. We bought fifty millions worth of her manufactures, and supplied her with the raw materials for those very manufactures. We furnished her with the necessities of life, and, in exchange, accepted her luxuries. How was

our trade with France and Holland? Our exports to both these countries amounted to eighteen millions; our imports to twenty-five millions. Consider the superiority in trade with us, which G. Britain enjoyed over her rival: would she have relinquished that superiority, would she have given up her profitable trade, for the single purpose of humbling that of her antagonist? Would she have hazarded all the evils of a war with this country for this object? No, Sir. She saw in your numberless ships, whose sails spread upon every sea; she perceived in your hundred and twenty thousand gallant tars, the seeds of a naval force, which, in thirty years, would rival her on her own element. She therefore commenced the odious system of impressment, of which no language could paint his indignant execration; she dared to attempt the subversion of the personal freedom of your mariners. She aimed at depressing your commerce, which, she foresaw, would induce your seamen to enter into her service, would impair the means of cherishing your navy, of protecting and extending your commerce, and would at the same time raise her own navy.

Sir, we are told that this government is not calculated to stand the shock of war; that gentlemen will lose their seats in this and the other house; that your benches will be filled by other men, who, after you have carried on the war, will make for you an ignominious peace. He could not believe that to retain their seats was the extent of the *amor patrie* of gentlemen in this house.—Could they let their brave countrymen, a Davies, and his associates in arms, perish in manfully fighting their battles, while they would meekly cling to their places. But he could not persuade himself that the nation would be ungrateful. He was convinced that when they knew that their government had been strictly impartial towards the belligerents—for surely no gentleman in that house could be so base as to ascribe partiality or other improper motives to them—when they perceived the sincere and persevering exertions of their government to preserve peace, they would continue to adhere to them, even in an unsuccessful war to defend their rights; to assert the honour, the dignity and independence of the country.—But his ideas of duty were such, that when his rights were invaded, he must advance to their defence, let what might be the consequence; even if death itself were to be his certain fate.

The honorable member concluded with an apology for having trespassed so long upon the patience of the committee. He trusted that he had fully established these three positions: that the quantum of the force proposed by the bill was not too great; that its nature was such as the contemplated war called for; and that the object of the war was justified by every consideration of justice, of interest, of honour and love of country. Unless that object were attained by peaceful means, he hoped that war would be waged before the close of the session.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1812.

The order of the day being called for, the House took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force.

Having come to the amendment, which proposed that the officers for eight regiments only should be appointed, until three-fourths of the men were enlisted, Mr. Burwell moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words, "eight regiments," and inserting six.

Mr. Wright hoped this amendment would not prevail. He considered this as a war measure; and if we were to economize in this way at the commencement of the business, he should not calculate upon our acting with effect. Our country was too important, and our rights too sacred, to be frittering down measures for their defence in the manner proposed. In proportion, said he, as the commissioned officers are appointed will the recruiting of the men progress. These officers will inspire the people, in the several parts of the country from which they may be taken, with a military spirit, which will induce them to enlist into the service. He liked the bill better before it had received its present limitation as to the appointment of the officers; but as the committee had agreed thus to amend the bill, he did not wish to stir the subject again. He hoped, however, the reduction would not be carried any further.

Mr. Burwell observed, that the gentleman from Maryland had called upon the house not to consent, from motives of economy, to fritter away our measures of defence. If, said Mr. B. the House should determine to appoint all the officers, as at first proposed, I shall be found ready to go with that gentleman and others as far as practicable. But he thought there was a great difference between expending the public money uselessly; and expending it in such a way as to obtain the object in view at the least expense. And the gentleman says, that if all the officers were appointed at once, the ranks will be much sooner filled, than in the way proposed by this amendment. How said Mr. Burwell, can this be shewn. It is well known that these officers will do nothing towards raising the men; and the president may at any time appoint them when they may be wanted. He had not made this motion to diminish the effect of the bill (for he believed the men would be gotten as soon without these officers as with them) but in order to make the bill more palatable to many gentlemen who at present object to it on the score

of expense. If the 25,000 men could be raised by enacting the law, there would be propriety in appointing the officers at once; but no man can believe that 4 or 5000 men will be enlisted in four or five months; and as the President will have the power to appoint the officers whenever they shall be wanted, no inconvenience can arise from deferring the appointments till that time; and it is besides probable that the President will have it in his power to make better appointments than than now, from having more time in which to make the proper selection of characters for the purpose. It ought to be recollected, that one third of the expense of the support of this army, goes to the payment of its officers; and if they were to be appointed immediately, this expense would be incurred without producing any benefit to the country.

On the subject of economy, Mr. B. said, while we took measures for raising a force adequate to the purposes we had in view, care ought to be taken that no money is unnecessarily expended. The raising of funds, would put the country to some difficulty; but he had no doubt the expense would be cheerfully met by the people, when we see that no unnecessary expense is incurred.

After a few words from Mr. Wright, the amendment was carried, there being 57 members in favour of it.

Mr. Nelson said, he did not throw any embarrassment in the way of raising the army proposed; but he believed that it would be unnecessary at the commencement of the business, to appoint all the officers now contemplated. It was well known, that the efficient officers in raising troops are the captains and subalterns. The field officers being of no use until the men are raised, it might be well to defer their appointment until that time. He moved, therefore, to amend the bill by adding the following provision:

"That so many of the officers shall be commissioned at first, and so on from time to time, as the executive may believe necessary for raising the troops."

The Speaker declared this motion not in order, at present; but that when the amendments were gone through, and the bill was before the House, the gentleman from Virginia would have an opportunity of introducing it.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and the Yeas and Nays called upon it.—Lost by a larger majority than before.

All the amendments having been considered, and others introduced, the question recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading: but several members expressing a desire to see the bill, as amended, printed, before they gave a vote upon it, a motion was carried for it to lie on the table, in order to make way for another to have it printed, which was accordingly made and carried.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Mr. Wright called up for consideration, a resolution which he had laid upon the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. It was accordingly taken up, agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed.

Friday Jan. 3.

Mr. Phra, from the committee of Post-Office and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the petitions of several Religious Societies in the western parts of Pennsylvania, complaining of the practice of travelling with the mail and opening it at the post-offices on the Sabbath, reported that however desirable the regulations for which they may be, that at this particular crisis of our affairs, it is inexpedient to make any alterations in this respect. The report was concurred with.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the President of the United States, to purchase from William Lewis, his patent right to a new method of lighting light-houses, and for other purposes. [Mr. N. stated, that by this new method, a light-house which now consumes 1400 gallons of oil, in a certain period, would be supplied by 400 only.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Phra said, that persons entitled to pensions had found great difficulty in complying with the requisitions of the law as it now stood. He wished to simplify the business, and for that purpose offered to the house a resolution, which, after some observations from different members, and receiving an amendment from Mr. Ghelson, the chairman of the committee of Claims, was agreed to, and referred to that committee.

TUESDAY JANUARY 7.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. Seibert called for the order of the day on the bill authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter-masters stores and small arms.

Mr. S. having read the estimates, moved to fill the first blank with one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the second with four hundred thousand dollars, which motions were agreed to without a division. The two sections of the bill then read as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the president of the United States, of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter-masters stores for the use of the army of the United States."

"That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the president of the United States, of salt-petre and sulphur, for making the same into powder, and for ordnance and small arms for the use of the navy of the United States."

The committee rose, the House agreed to the amendments, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

IN SENATE

Tuesday, January 7.

Mr. Smith, (Md.) from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the evasions and infractions of our commercial laws, reported a bill, in addition to the act supplementary to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

The same committee also reported a bill supplementary to the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

Both these bills were ordered to a second reading.

Received from the House of Representatives the bill to raise an additional military force, which they had passed with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of John Burnham, which was passed.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, inclosing the report of the director of the mint.

January 8.

The bill in addition to the act supplementary to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and her dependencies.

The bill supplementary to the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, were read the 2d time.

The bill directing the times in which lands sold at public sale, and that revert for failure in payment shall again be sold, was reported by Mr. Worthington without amendment.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill to raise an addition military force.

The amendments to the first section were disagreed to, 24 to 3—as also the 25th section, 25 to 1—it was then.

Resolved, That the Senate agree to all the amendments to said bill, except the proviso in the first section and the three additional sections, to which they disagree.

[The proviso disagreed to, is in the following words:

"Provided, however, That commissioned officers for six only of the said regiments shall be appointed, until three fourths of the privates requisite to complete such six regiments have been enlisted, when the commissioned officers for the remaining seven regiments shall be appointed."

The following are the three sections disagreed to:

"That the officers, who may be appointed in virtue of this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such term only as the president shall judge requisite for the public service; and that it shall be lawful for the president to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised under the authority of this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public welfare."

"That no general, field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein."

"That in the recess of the Senate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, to appoint all or any of the officers, other than the general officers proper to be appointed under this act, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent."

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7.

The bill for raising an additional force of 25,000 men, yesterday passed its third reading in the House of Representatives by a majority of sixty votes. Some amendments have been made by the House which require the concurrence of the Senate; and the bill has yet to receive the Executive approbation before it becomes a law. But, as the bill originated in the Senate, it is not probable that much opposition will be made in that body to the slight amendments of the House; nor, as the bill goes far to put the nation into that armour and attitude recommended by the President in his message at the opening of the session, is it at all probable that his signature will be withheld. So that we may consider the bill as having become a law.

The passage of this bill, it is expected, will dissipate the cloud of misrepresentation which has overshadowed the proceedings of Congress. Suspicion and jealousy can no longer affect to believe that Congress are not in earnest. After agreeing to raise 25,000 additional troops, there cannot remain a shadow of doubt of their employment in war, as soon as they can be organized for service; unless a very material change should take place in the state of our foreign relations. Int.

JANUARY 9.

The Senate have rejected all the amendments of the House of Representatives to the Army Bill which go to limit the appointment of officers, &c. by very large majorities. It remains for the House to recede from, or insist on, their amendments.

The House of Representatives have progressed in the digestion and consideration of other preparatory measures suit-

ed to the crisis, as will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the two last days. The bill for organizing a volunteer corps was yesterday debated in committee of the whole. The number authorized is Fifty thousand; and an appropriation of three millions of dollars is contained in the bill, applicable to the objects it contemplates. The committee made considerable progress in the bill, but adjourned without reporting it to the House. There is not much doubt of its passage through the House of Representatives.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lurching at his back."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1812.

DIED.—On Sunday last, Mr. Robert Campbell, in the 58th year of his age.

The deceased has been long a resident of this place, and always supported the character of an honest citizen and a true friend to his country and its republican institutions. He was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America previous to the revolution, in which he bore an active and honorable part.

On Saturday last, in this place, Mr. George Brick, Hatter—late of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

A contract with Mr. Isaac Yarnall, paper-maker of this neighbourhood, will enable the Editor to furnish his subscribers with the GAZETTE on paper of a better quality than heretofore—the present and preceding numbers may be considered as a specimen. Let it be repeated, that no exertion shall be spared to render the "KENTUCKY GAZETTE" in every respect worthy its increased and increasing patronage. But old arrears must be settled, and subscribers must pay punctually. No advance will be made in the subscription—the extra expense which has been incurred in paper, types, &c. is due to the additional support so liberally bestowed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Another Enemy to Intolerance," shall have a place next week. "Sentinella, No. 4," was received too late for this publication—by the way, if the time and attention of the author is not wholly devoted to the Bank subject, the editor would be glad of a few moments conversation with him.

Two Negro Boys, neither of them more than 15 years of age, have been tried by the Fayette County Court for burning Mr. John W. Humes Factory, and found guilty. We understand they will be hung on the 18th day of February next.

Several Negro Fellows were apprehended and examined before a magistrate, for setting fire to Mr. Tibbatts' bake-house and chandler's shop, on the night of the 11th inst. But one has been committed for trial.

TOLERATION.

Who art thou, vain mortal that dar'st intrude thyself between my God and me? If I have an account to settle with Heaven, am I not competent to effect it myself? Can you be more interested than I am? or, if you are, why insult me—why denounce me—why publish me to the world as the vilest animal in existence? May I not by possibility be right as well as you? If so, by what grant either of Heaven or Earth can you be justified in assailing the purity of my motives? The great God of Heaven suffers me to enjoy liberty—suffers me to investigate freely and without any fear, all subjects my mind may chance to pursue—and informs me by the eternal laws of my nature, that I can only believe as my understanding directs me. Yet you—you dust and ashes of the earth, arrogating to yourself Heaven's power, would do what Heaven refuses to do—you would stay the progress of my mind—you would end all enquiry which did not exactly suit you—you would prostrate me in the eyes of society and send me headlong to eternal punishment! Away from this land, persecuting spirit!—INTOLERANCE! INTOLERANCE!!!

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq. of Orange (Speaker of the House of Delegates) is elected Governor of Virginia for one year, in the place of the lamented George W. Smith, Esq.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious accounts (says the Boston Chronicle) lately published in the several newspapers of this town in regard to the sacred cause of Buenos Ayres, there does not remain the least doubt, after a careful perusal of several newspapers and other publications from June to September last, and in open conversation with a gentleman lately arrived from that country, who had resided there between three and four months, with the advantage of possessing the Spanish language, that the triumph of liberty and independence in those vast, rich and delightful regions, will finally be complete.

We learn that despatches reached this city yesterday from Mr. BARLOW, our Minister in France. Mr. Edward Griswold of New-York is the bearer. He came over in a vessel arrived at Norfolk from England where Mr. G. touched on his return home. We learn verbally that

the aspect of our concerns in that country were flattering, though it is said no change had taken place in the actual state of affairs.

Whig.

[CIRCULAR.]

FRANKFORT, DEC. 16, 1811.

Sir, It having been announced, in some of the public prints, that I was a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and feeling a wish that it should become generally known, I have thought it advisable to communicate it by letter to my friends, with whom it will rest to give the information a greater extension.

I do not deem it necessary to enter into details on this subject with my fellow citizens, whose observations on my life and conduct, both public and private, will best furnish them a guide for the disposition of their votes. One thing I can say with certainty—should I be their choice, I shall not be wanting in zeal to promote their individual happiness, and the public prosperity, by all those means which the constitution and laws may place in my power.

The political crisis of our common country is believed to be momentous, and to call aloud for those exertions of patriotism which alone can rescue us from the difficulties of our situation. Fortunately a great portion of the duties resulting from this state of things, devolves on the general government, which is administered by men whose talents and virtues have deservedly the confidence of the people.

Should my fellow citizens prefer another to myself, I shall nevertheless retain a grateful recollection of their former friendship and confidence.

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully, GABL. SLAUGHTER.

TO THE FREE-MEN OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, Having waited to see who would offer as Candidates for the Chief Magistracy of the State for the next term—I have finally concluded, as there appears to be but one, to present myself for your suffrages.

In adopting this measure, I am not so sanguine, as to believe you may not make a better choice. Having however, devoted some portion of my life to the service of my country—and having also on many former occasions experienced the partial, and to me highly honored regard of my fellow citizens, I am the more inclined again to offer myself to their confidence—conscious that the trust heretofore confided to me, so far as my limited talents extended, has not been abused, it will be one of the greatest pleasures of my life, to add to my own conviction the testimony of my countrymen.

Believing that my Fellow Citizens will think for themselves, and will do with me as they deem right, I remain,

With sentiments of unalterable attachment, Their obedient servant, JOHN FOWLER. LEXINGTON, 11th Jan. 1812.

THE FIRE AT RICHMOND.

[In addition to what we have before published on this melancholy subject, a lengthy narrative was prepared for this day's paper, copied from the "Enquirer," but we are obliged to omit it: we have only room to add the following correct list of unfortunate sufferers, as published in that paper.]

The committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of Richmond this day, to ascertain the number of the unfortunate persons who perished by the burning of the Theatre on Thursday evening last, have according to order, proceeded in the discharge of that melancholy duty, and lament exceedingly that they have discovered the loss greatly to exceed the number which was at first apprehended, and beg leave to submit the following list of those who are dead and missing as the most accurate which they have been enabled to discover.

A List of Dead & Missing.

J. Brown Ward—Geo. W. Smith, gov. Sophia Trouin, Cecilia Trouin, daughters of Mr. Trouin, Joseph Jacobs, Elizabeth Jacobs, his daughter, Cyphrian Marks, wife of Mordecai Marks, Charlotte Raphael, Adeline Bausman, daughter of Mrs. Bausman, Ann Craig, daughter of Mrs. Adam Craig, Nuttal a carpenter, Pleasant a mulatto woman belonging to Mr. Wm. Rose, Nancy Patterson, woman of colour supposed to have perished.

Madison Ward—Abraham B. Venable, president of the bank, Wm. Southgate, son of Wright, Benjamin Botts and wife, Arianna Hunter, Mary Whitlock, Juliana Harvey, 2 Miss Harons, Mrs. Girardin & child, Mrs. Robert Greenhow, Mrs. Moss, Barak Judah's child, Mrs. Leslie, Edward Wanton, a youth, George Dixon a youth, William Brown, Mrs. Patterson, John Welch, a stranger, nephew to sir A. Pigott, late from England, Margaret Copland, Margaret Anderson, Sally Gatewood, Mary Clay, Lucy Gwathmey, Louisa Mayo, Mrs. Gerrod, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Green, Mary Davis, Thomas Frazier, a youth, Jane Wade, a young woman, Mrs. Wm. Cook and daughter, Elizabeth Stevenson, Mrs. Convent and child, Patsy Griffin, Fanny Goff a woman of color, Betsey Johnson, a woman of colour free, Philadelphia missing.

Mrs. Ward—Mrs. Taylor Braxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Mrs. Gerrod, James Waldon, Miss Elliott from N. Kent, Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Ecut. James Gibson, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Miss Maria Nelson, Miss Mary Page, Mrs. Laforest.

REGISTER OF THE DEAD.

In addition to the 63 persons who were published in our last, from the Report of the committee, we are pained to be compelled to subjoin the following melancholy list:

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Miss Elvira Coutts, Mrs. Pickett, not wife of Mr. G. P. Miss Littlepage, Jean Baptiste Rezin, Thomas Lecroix, Robert Ferrill, a mulatto boy.

EXPIRED SINCE

On Saturday night, Mrs. John Boshard. And at 11 o'clock on Sunday night: Edw. James Harvie, Esq. in consequence of an injury received in his efforts to save his unfortunate sister from the flames!

Not one life has been lost from Manchester, Mrs. Hatcher has broken a limb.—Enquirer

At a meeting of the Directors of the UNION FIRE COMPANY, at the house of William Satterwhite, in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 18th of January, 1812—

Samuel Trotter was elected Director-General and Treasurer.

Asa Blanchard, Lt. Director General.

David Logan, Secretary.

The following Directors were appointed to attend at their respective Engine Houses immediately on an alarm being given, and with the Captains to cause their engines, buckets, tubs, hose, &c. to be conveyed to the place of fire:

1st Division, Cornelius Cagle.

2d Division, Charles Wilkins.

3d Division, John Brand.

The following were designated Line Directors, whose duty it is, on alarm, immediately to proceed to the place of fire, and form lines from the most convenient and best pumps to the fire and engines: to change or relieve the lines: in their judgment may be necessary: to keep silence and see that the lines are in good order, and water regularly forwarded to wherever it may be wanted during the continuance of the fire:

1st Division, Lewis Sanders,

Leaving Young.

2d Division, Joseph Hudson,

Thomas Badley.

3d Division, John Fisher,

L. Comstock.

William Henton is appointed to take charge of the ladders and fire hooks; and with the company of Fire-men, to be organized, is to have them conveyed wherever they may be wanted.

A Resolution passed authorizing a committee to procure four additional ladders, four fire hooks, three rope-ladders, and three tubs, to put under the pumps, all to be marked with the name of the company, &c. and a fine of \$10 imposed on any person who will use them, unless in case of fire.

Also, a Resolution for procuring twenty-four hats for a company of Fire-men, which are to be presented, by the Directors, to the most active and enterprising men at a fire, within the bounds of the town, who are to be organized as a company of Fire-men; to choose their own officers; to attend at the fires for the purpose of getting on houses, pulling off roofs, &c. each with an axe, hatchet or saw, and be exempt from other duties at fires, unless in extreme cases when otherwise ordered by the Director-General.

Also, a Resolution to appoint four property-men to each division, who are to be furnished with a staff and badge, whose duty it shall be to attend at fires, to take charge of and place guards over any property that may be taken out of houses or removed in time of fire.—The following gentlemen were appointed, to wit:

1st Division, John Bradford,

Andrew McCalla,

David Logan,

Edward West,

Frederick Ridgeley,

James Morrison,

John W. Hunt,

Thomas Tibbatts,

Alexander Parker,

Madison Fisher,

John Springle,

Samuel Price.

The following gentlemen are the Captains of Engines appointed in their respective divisions:

1st Division, J. F. Fishell,

2d Division, John Keiser,

3d Division, John Postlethwait.

Ordered, That Thomas Badley and Lewis Sanders, be a Committee to have such part of the proceedings of this meeting, as they may deem necessary, published in the Lexington newspapers, and to address the citizens on the subject of their joining the Fire Companies, and to request Captain Hunt and his Company to guard the town in case of fire, &c.

FROM the late frequent instances of fire, and the alarming circumstances attending them, the citizens of Lexington cannot be too much on their guard—It ought to be on the alert, to do every thing in their power to prevent the ravages of this destructive element, and to avoid the calamities and dreadful consequences which may result from it. It is therefore seriously recommended to every citizen to join the Fire Company of the division to which he belongs—if he is not a house-keeper, he will be received without being required to furnish buckets; and every house-keeper will be admitted a member, upon his furnishing the buckets required by a regulation of the Trustees.

Captain N. G. S. HART and his Company of LEADERS, are respectfully requested to turn out as a guard and patrol in time of fire, without uniform, but properly armed and equipped, (except such as are officers of the Fire Companies) and they will be exempt from other duties at fires.

By an ordinance of the Trustees, every citizen is required to attend at fires, or be subject to a fine—they are now respectively enjoined to obey the orders of the officers herein named, and to aid them in the discharge of their several duties.

THOMAS BODLEY, } Committee.

LEWIS SANDERS, }

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT whereas LEXINGTON a note to Asa Veatch, of Woodford county, for one hundred dollars, due the 5th of August, 1812, it being part pay for a stud horse, sold by said Veatch to James McNeill of Knox county. I find said Veatch practised a fraud in selling said horse, as he has since gone blind—I therefore refuse paying said note until compelled by law, and forewarn all persons from trading for it.

JAMES McNEILL.

January 17th, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4-ly January 17th, 1812.

TAKEN up by Robert Dale, Woodford county, on the waters of Tanner's Creek, near Mortonsville, a BAY FILLEY, supposed to be two years old next spring, with a small blaze in her face, upwards of 12 hands high; appraised to \$20 before me this 27th of September, 1811.

Wm. CHRISTOPHER, J. P.

The Vaccine Institution LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

4	Prizes of \$20,000 are 80,000
3 5,000 15,000
10 1,000 10,000
20 100 2,000
20 50 1,000
400 20 8,000
2,000 10 20,000
8,000 8 64,000

10,457 Prizes, & not near two blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets, 7 dollars.—Half tickets, three dollars sixty-two and an half cents, but will soon advance.

THE number and brilliancy of the prizes contained in the above scheme and the punctuality with which they will be paid, (a considerable part of the funds being already in the hands of the managers) render the Second Class of the Vaccine, one of the most safe and interesting Lotteries ever submitted to the public. The drawing will certainly commence early in the spring, and be completed before any other lottery which will be drawn in this city.

Baltimore Dec. 1811.

Tickets in the above for sale at my office, where prizes in the First Class and the Washington Monument Lotteries, are taken in exchange.

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH, Agent. Lexington Lottery Office } January 21st, 1812. } 4cwtm

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has given bond and security in the clerk's office of this county, as Constable, and hopes by a strict attention to that business, and prompt payment of any monies collected by him, to merit a small share of their consideration.

He continues to attend sales in town and country. Any orders left at the store of Mr. Elijah Noble, opposite to the upper end of the market house, will be strictly attended to.

N. S. PORTER.

January 20th, 1812.

4-3t

PROSPECTUS.

JAMES McALLISTER, SUBMITS TO THE PUBLIC, THE FOLLOWING PROPOSAL FOR PUBLISHING AT RICHMOND, K. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

To be entitled the

Bardstown Repository.

WHEN an Editor announces his intention of circulating a paper for the use of any portion of the community, it seems requisite that those, on whose patronage, it must ultimately rely for its existence and continuance, should be explicitly apprized of his political sentiments, and of the character which his paper will assume. This, however, it is evident, can be but partially accomplished. That any individual can, within the limits of a prospectus, develop the ideas which he may have formed on the indefinite variety of topics, which are usually comprised within the range of a Newspaper, will not be expected. The Editor, therefore, can only, in general remark—that, in his estimation, the only legitimate purpose for which political communities can be formed, is to secure the members who compose them, from such infringements of their rights, and such impediments to their beneficial exertions, as may originate from the depravity or mistakes of individuals among themselves, or from the unjust aggressions of foreign nations.

That the genuine function of Government, is to preserve order, general safety, and that it cannot, justly, exert more coercion or controul over the independence of individuals, than that which is necessary for its own preservation.

That as government is merely an expedient to preserve general tranquility, the members of that society for whose good it is intended, ought to concur, as extensively, as is consistent with practicability, not only in its original formation, and in all the changes which it may occasionally be deemed expedient to make in it; but in the selection of men of talents and integrity to administer it, in all its departments with efficacy and fidelity.—That as public offices are functions to be executed for the welfare of the community, they ought to be conferred only on men competent to fulfil the purposes for which they were instituted; that hence, hereditary monarchies, hereditary aristocracies, and privileged orders of all kinds, which, frequently, elevate to offices, men devoid of probity and of the qualifications which such offices demand, are incompatible with good policy.

This is a faint outline of the general views, which will characterize this paper. These views are, unavoidably vague; whether they do, or do not indicate republican principles, must be determined by those, on whose opinion it depends whether the paper shall ever exist, or how soon it shall be consigned to oblivion.

In this paper, the news, will be given as fully and as early, as the local opportunities of the place will admit. Occurrences, domestic and foreign, will, as far as can be ascertained, be exhibited in their real colours, and arranged in such order as to assist the reader in estimating the probable consequences to which they may lead. Interesting political discussions will be selected from whatever source they can be derived. Communications from enlightened individuals, literary essays, pieces of Poetry, and other things of a similar nature will be received with cordiality. Personal controversies of a local nature which are uninteresting to the community, at large, will be excluded. The Editor will occasionally give the results of his own judgment on subjects which may incidentally arise, with sincerity and impartiality. Phyllis, the most assiduous and unremitting exertions will be made to render the paper interesting and useful.

It will be published weekly, every THURSDAY, with an ELEPHANT TYPE, on a SUPER-ROYAL SIZE, of a size equal to any in the State, and if a competent subscription can be procured, will commence on the 1st of January, 1812.

CONDITIONS.

1. Subscription-Price Three Dollars per annum, or Two Dollars & Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

2. Advertisements shall be published three weeks for One Dollar a square, and for each continuance Twenty-five Cents—advertisements out of a square in the same proportion.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to Lewis Hiatt, due I think, if I don't mistake, the 25th day of December last (but it is the only note I ever gave him) for sixty dollars, as I am determined not to pay it till compelled by law, as he is owing me over that amount.

SPENCER GILL.

Woodford county, 16th January, 1812. 4-3t

LOTTERY,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENCLOSING AND ORNAMENTS
IN THE
Court-House Yard
In Lexington;
Under the direction of the County Court of Fayette

SCHEME.

1 Prize of . . . \$1000 . . . is . . . \$1000
1 . . . do . . . 500 . . . is . . . 500
2 . . . do . . . 200 . . . is . . . 400
4 . . . do . . . 100 . . . is . . . 400
8 . . . do . . . 50 . . . is . . . 400
20 . . . do . . . 20 . . . is . . . 400
40 . . . do . . . 10 . . . is . . . 400
250 . . . do . . . 6 . . . is . . . 1500

326 Prizes, amounting to . . . \$5000
674 Blanks.

1000 Tickets only, at \$5 each, . . . \$5000
The drawing will be at the Court-House so soon as the tickets are sold, and will be finished in one week—and the prizes paid sixty days after, at the Lottery office.

Persons taking two or more tickets, may have a credit until 30 days after the drawing, by giving a note with approved security.

Prizes in the Lexington Library Lottery taken for tickets.

James Morrison, Charles Wilkins, Abner Le Grand, Alexander Parker, William Prichard, James Coleman, Thomas Bodley, John H. Morton, Nath. G. S. Hart, David Castleman.

* Tickets in the above and the William & Mary College Lottery of Virginia, for sale at the Lottery Office by
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH, Agent.
Lexington, Sept. 18, 1811.

Regimental Court of Appeals.

DELINQUENTS who have been fined by the court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia the present month, are notified that the time for appeal will expire on the first day of February next.

An person desirous of appealing, will leave their grounds for appeal, duly qualified to, at my office, previous to that time.

DAVID TODD,
Judge Advocate.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco.

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan. WE wish to inform Merchants and Cheesers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.
D. COBBS & CO.
Lexington, June 11, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale nine hundred acres of LAND, of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about ten miles from Lexington. There are about 350 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is first, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is enclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasturage. The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises a comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year.

This land was originally part of Maj. Peyton Short's Greenfield estate, which has justly been considered, taking its advantage of neighborhood, contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber, and water into view, as amongst the most eligible situations in the state. The above property will be sold entire, or it will be divided to suit purchasers. A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington.
MADDOX FISHER.

October 1st, 1811.

The Steam Mill,

At Lexington,

Is now in complete operation.—There is kept at the mill a constant supply of

Flour, Meal, Shorts, Chopped

Rye and Bran,

At the following prices:—

SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 dol's the hundred.
COIN MEAL . . . 42 cents the bushel.
CHOPED RYE . . . 42 cents the bushel.
B RAN . . . 8 1/4 cents the bush.
SHORTS . . . 1 dol. per hundred.

WHEAT, CORN & WOOD are bought at the Mill at market prices—and FLOUR, MEAL, &c. are exchanged for GRAIN.
JOHN H. MORTON & CO.

September 23d, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

J. P. Campbell's

SERMON ON BAPTISM.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford County, 26th July, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

PREVENTION
BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract

of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German

Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waldermaier, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Partnership Dissolved & Partnership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of M. arison, Fisher & Sutton, has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison, Fisher & Sutton, will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-

ware and Queens' Ware,

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, at their store on Market-street.

A VERY VALUABLE FARM.

TO be sold with immediate possession, two and a half miles from Lexington and within sight of the Stroud's road, a hundred and seventy-five acres of

First Rate Land,

of which about seventy are cleared, twenty-five in wood pasture, the rest heavily timbered. There is on the land a handsome new brick dwelling house and smoke house, besides several log cabins and two springs—the title is undoubted. This property may be had a bargain—One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in June and September next. For further particulars, enquire of the printer.

James Megowan,

CABINET MAKER,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and opened a shop on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by Downing & Grant, painters.

Every species of Cabinet work that his friends may choose to order, will be executed on short notice, in an elegant and fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.
2-tf January 6th, 1812.

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

OR THE

Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE

Rev. JOHN BAILEY,

Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents.

Was Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable 1 1/2 miles from Lexington, on Stroud's road, on the night of the 2d of December, a

Bright Bay Horse,

Fifteen hands high, six years old, paces, trots and canters very well, has one hind foot white and a few white hairs in his forehead, and just above his nose—a dent on the right side of his neck. Shod before, and has lately had his mane and tail trimmed, has been nicked and carries very well, shows a good deal of white in his left eye. A generous reward will be paid for the horse.

DAVID BARTON.

Dec. 7, 1811.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during rease n year.

January 1st, 1812.

Take Notice.

A VALUABLE MARE strayed from James Ellison's farm in Montgomery, or was STOLEN, on the 15th of September last. She is a chestnut sorrel, about 15 hands high, blaze face, long tail, quite to the ground, and her near hind foot white. A reward of ten dollars will be given for said mare, if taken up in any of the adjoining counties. Twenty dollars if taken in any remote part of this state—and thirty if taken out of the state, for her delivery in Lexington.—She is 12 or 13 years old.

JOHN CALDWELL.

December 28th, 1811.

Book Binding Generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently removed to Lexington and again commenced business, on main street, two doors below Limestone street nearly opposite Postlethwait's inn.

Book Binding in all its branches will be carried on, and executed in the best style, on moderate terms. The attention and exertion of the subscriber will be devoted to give satisfaction to his customers—and he hopes to merit a share of business.

JOHN F. CARTER.

Dec. 22, 1811.

For Sale,

A Likely Negro Girl,

FIFTEEN years of age, well acquainted with house business. A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand—the remaining part in three months. Apply to

JABEZ VIGUS

December 30th, 1811.

Manley's Academy

REMOVED.

J. D. MANLEY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that with a view to accommodate the increasing number of his pupils, he has removed from Main Street, and taken part of the building lately occupied by Mr. Satterwhite; and fitted up a large commodious School Room, which is well warmed, and in every respect decidedly the best room for that purpose in or near Lexington.

The most sedulous attention will continue to be paid to the pupils trusted to his care, as that is the best return he can make his friends for the very liberal and distinguished support with which he has been honoured.

He has also made an arrangement to accommodate a limited number of young gentlemen to board and educate on reasonable terms.

N. B. An evening school as usual.

Lexington, Jan. 4th, 1812 [2-6t]

To Sell or Rent,

A CONVENIENT LITTLE FARM,

SUFFICIENT to work about three hands to an advantage.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Stoner, Clark county.

JAMES GATEWOOD.

December, 27th 1811.

CURTIS,

The Celebrated Running Horse,

IS offered for sale. If not disposed of prior to the 1st day of March next, he will be farmed out the ensuing season. Apply for terms to

SAM'L H. WOODSON.

Jessamine county, Dec. 31st, 1811. 3w

Wanted,

Two Apprentices to the Machine Making

Business.

BOYS from 15 to 17 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken on liberal terms, by the subscriber living on Water-street, adjoining the Theatre, Lexington.

JOHN M'JES.

One or two good Journeymen machine makers, will find constant employ and liberal wages.

CASH GIVEN FOR A FEW HOGSHEADS

Prime Tobacco.

Long leaf and light color, only, will be taken.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, Dec. 10th, 1811.

TAKEN UP in Clarke county, by Henry Dyke, near Combs's landing, a BAY MARE, 15 hands high, three white feet, shod before, a small star in her forehead, 5 years old, appraised to \$30

A. CHRISTY.

November 5th, 1811.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that myself and my wife Jean Vanclaeaf have agreed to part with mutual consent, and have made a division of our property to our satisfaction, and she is gone; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JONATHAN VANCELEAF.

Mercer county, December 29th 1811. 5-3t

Blank Bills of Lading and

Bills of Exchange

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Shoe Store.

AMOS ALLEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public generally, that he is now opening a large and general assortment of shoes of the latest fashions & of the best quality, in the store next door to Mr. Wier's, and opposite to Mr. Gatewood's, on Main-street, Lexington; and as he will be constantly supplied from a large shoe manufacturing house in Baltimore with the best of Shoes & Boots of the most fashionable kinds, he will be enabled to furnish the public at the most reduced prices. He now offers the following for sale.

Ladies' plain, white and spangled kid cork soled Shoes,
Misses Morocco of all sizes and color,
Children's do.
Gentlemen's fine shoes, dancing pumps, & Morocco slippers.
Boys' fine shoes and pumps, &c. &c.

The above will be sold at the most reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Also one keg fine twist Baltimore manufactured TORRICO, A few barrels green COFFEE, will be sold low for cash by the barrel.

2-4w January 7, 1811.

To all whom it may concern.

Take Notice.

WHAT on the 25th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, I will by Thomas Fletcher, my agent, attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bath county, at the house of Peter Hendrix, on the waters of Somerset in the said county of Bath, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of a survey of 1222 1/2 acres, made August the 25th, 1784, on treasury warrant No. 19889, in the names of Alexander Drumgool and Charles Marshall, adjoining a survey of 1406 1/4 acres, made in the name of Weather Smith, and in the line of Jeremiah Moore's survey of 8894 1/2 acres, beginning at a Honey Locust and Hickory, in a hollow, N. Eastwardly corner to said Weather Smith's survey of 1406 1/4 acre survey, and beginning corner to said Drumgool, and Marshall's survey of 1222 1/2 acres; then and there to take the depositions of such witnesses or witnesses, as I may deem necessary, to establish the beginning corner, or the whole of the corners and lines of said survey of 1222 1/2 acres made in the names of Alexander Drumgool and Charles Marshall, or do any other act that I may deem necessary and the law doth authorize and require, and if not completed on the aforesaid day, to adjourn from day to day, until the whole business is completed.

JOHN FOWLER

December 27, 1811.

Notice

TO SADDLERS.

THE subscriber having removed to his farm, one mile North of Lexington between the Georgetown and Henry's Mill Roads, begs leave to inform his old customers and others, that he still continues to carry on the SADDLE-TREE MAKING BUSINESS in a superior manner to any in the Western country, and for the convenience of distant customers he will keep a quantity for sale at Captain Benjamin Stout's. Orders from a distance for trees naked, canvased or plated will be strictly attended to.

JABEZ VIGUS.

January 3, 1811.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen who are masters of their profession, will get constant employ and liberal wages by applying to me.

2-3 J. V.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the evening of the 8th inst. an Apprentice Boy named DANIEL JACOBS, bound until the age of 21, about 16 years old, had on when he went away a mixed cotton coat, swansdown vest, and blue twill lined lincey overalls; he also took with him one extra pair of lined and bound shoes, and a pair of blue yarn socks; also one black cloth surcoat coat with a snuff coloured velvet cape, the property of Procter Ballene. It is supposed he was persuaded off by his brother George Jacobs, and that they will both make their way to the settlement of Limestone. All persons are forewarned from harboring, concealing, or dealing with said boy. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said apprentice to me on Woodruff Creek in Clarke county.

DANIEL SPHAR.

December 30, 1811.

CASH

WILL be given for five or six NEGRO BOYS from the age of 16 to 18. To save fruitless application none will be purchased unless well recommended. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

January 6, 1812

For Sale on a Credit,

A Negro Man

About thirty-five years of age—Enquire of

CH: HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Jan. 7, 1811.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on the 15th of March 1811, a BROWN FILLY, three years old in April next—near fifteen hands high when she went away, neither docked nor branded, no white about her—also a small sorrel horse, five years old the ensuing spring, docked, not branded, a large star on the forehead, and probably some white on one foot. Five dollars reward for the above horses and all expenses if brought home—a satisfactory reward will be given for information.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

Jessamine County, Jan. 10th 1812.

3-4w.

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYS OWINGS.

December 21, 1811.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

William Alexander	3 Samuel Mitchell
John Allen sen.	James Petty
Francis Brown	James Posey
Anderson Brown	Wm. Powell
Harrison Briscoe	Mrs. Elizabeth Peters
Miss Nancy Bayley	Mrs. Robt. Perry
Dr. Allen Caldwell	Mr. John Payton
Fielding Calmes	Reuben Redman
John Craig	Alexander Rannick
William Cunningham	Edmond Searcy
Maj. Wm. S. Dallum	Richard Secarey
Henry Evans	2 Garland Sims
William Finch	2 Henry Spicer
James Fox	Col. Thos.